

Appendix 19. Project Logical Framework

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Progress and Achievements
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation of biological diversity, • the sustainable use of its components, and • the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 		
<p>Purpose To establish an innovative, participatory management programme for the Gola Forest, Sierra Leone, using a conservation concession strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plan agreed by all stakeholders • Support for conservation of Gola in particular and biodiversity in general increased locally and nationally 	<p>A draft management plan exists. Consultation process 95% complete with all key stakeholders, the plan is to be finalised in July 2007.</p> <p>The project was widely promoted across the country. Whilst difficult to assess the indicator, the project has featured in 3 presidential speeches, is at the forefront on the pending National Protected Area programme. Locally all project communities are aware through direct contact with project staff and through national media such as newspapers and radio.</p>
<p>Outputs</p>		
<p>Output 1 Knowledge of the biodiversity and natural resources of Gola and the ecosystem services it provides is improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed studies of biodiversity, natural resources and ecosystem services complete by 12/05 	<p>An intensive study of birds, mammals and trees was carried out throughout the period of the grant. Experts on specific taxa (birds, butterflies, botany, frogs) were also invited to study in the forest.</p> <p>Ecosystem services studies have become long-term studies. However, an analysis will soon be done to assess potential of carbon offsets. Whilst longer-term studies are carried out values of water catchments, studies into Human/wildlife interactions, and Pollination.</p> <p>The surveys found the forest to be in generally excellent condition, despite concerns that the war had had a negative effect.</p> <p>There are 3 Papers accepted for publication and 8 in prep</p>

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<p>Output 2 A detailed management plan is developed with the involvement of all stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 local chiefdoms and all other stakeholders consulted throughout • Plan finalised by 12/06 	<p>The final management plan is in final draft form.</p> <p>This has been a highly consultative process, the plan is in its final stages of drafting, but the critical point of consultation has been completed with the local communities. The management plan has now been adapted to a national park format and situation and the organisational structure adapted.</p> <p>The management plan has been initially internally draft by the project team during September thru November 2006. The draft was discussed at a partners meeting in October 2006 and in a community meeting (with community forest management committees) in November 2006. Both meetings reached broad consensus on the plan, the community meeting in particular gave strong approval to the plan. There have also been a series of meeting form chiefdom to chiefdom to present the latest iterations of the management plans. See Management plan table of contents in Appendix 6.</p>
<p>Output 3 The capacity of the Forestry Division, the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL) and local communities to play their roles in the new management arrangement is increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field station and office renovated by 09/04 • Used car, 2 motorcycles, office equipment and field equipment provided to FD and CSSL by 09/04 • 2 weeks training provided to 80 people by 12/05 • 2 more weeks training provided to 80 people by 12/06 	<p>Office hosted by the Kenema District Forest Office, in return the building was renovated and extended by the project. Two new forest guard stations were constructed and 2 existing ones renovated.</p> <p>This equipment formed part of a larger fleet of vehicles for the project, it was decided that a used car would not be purchased. The project operates 3 4X4 vehicles, 5 motorcycles and an array of field equipment remains with the project.</p> <p>On the job training has been the most effective way of building capacity and the project has given almost 100 Sierra Leonean a real chance of developing capacities through this flagship programme.</p> <p>Two long-term staff members of CSSL are getting their first experience of implementation of a large conservation project, as well as being directly involved in protected area management. Other staff have been recruited on a contract basis and are likely to continue playing an important role in Gola and other protected areas.</p> <p>Despite the ongoing on the job training for Forestry Division and community staff only the biodiversity team and the forest guards have received structured and targeted training. The project will now need to develop a training programme for all staff under the national park organisation structure that will need to be closely monitored and supported</p>

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<p>Output 4. Awareness of the importance of the Gola Forest is raised locally and nationally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target audiences and methods agreed by 12/04 • All materials produced and activities complete by 03/07 	<p>The Project erected numerous project signboards in the project headquarters town in Kenema and in each chiefdom the promote the project and conservation messages. The project vehicles also have the project name and images painted on them</p> <p>In UK: The Project has been promoted twice in the RSPBs Birds Magazine (circulation c.620,000), once in 2005 mentioning Darwin Support.</p> <p>IRSPB website. A dedicated Brochure for the Project used during a side event at the COP7 in Brazil, March 2006. . Article In World Birdwatch (2006) NC-IUCN Magazine Ecologie en Ontwikkeling in 2005.</p> <p>Face to face and radio communication has been shown to be the most effective means of sharing information. A regular series of radio shows is also used to reach a wider audience in the Eastern Region. A variety of events at both local and national level have been used opportunistically to get information across. A project calendar and simple project leaflets have been produced and distributed. Newspaper articles are frequently published in the national press and intermittently in the international press.</p>